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*An introductory course in mathematics.*<sup>1</sup>—In the selection of the material the authors of a recent book in general mathematics aimed “to obtain a composite introductory course in mathematics that all future citizens of our democracy should be required to take as a matter of general scholarship.”

Accordingly, in addition to the formal work of algebra and the solution of problems by algebraic methods we find chapters on measurement, angle relations, the formula, statistics and graphs, similarity of figures, logarithms, the slide rule, and trigonometric functions. A pupil who has studied such a course cannot fail to be impressed by the large variety of mathematical applications and must recognize the value of the study of mathematics.

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*Industrial and commercial mathematics.*—*Applied Mathematics*<sup>2</sup> is intended for use in the junior high school or in the senior high school. It is a course in arithmetic emphasizing the industrial and commercial applications. It contains an extensive discussion of the mensuration of the common figures and solids, introducing some algebraic manipulations in connection with the formulas. There is an interesting brief chapter on the use of tables, one on agricultural problems, and one on mechanical applications.

The book is made unusually attractive by means of a large number of illustrations and maps.

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*An algebra for beginners.*—A characteristic feature of a book in algebra<sup>3</sup> is the division of each chapter in two parts. It is recommended that all the first parts be studied before the second parts are taken up, thus reviewing and extending the work of the first part in each chapter.

The authors submit a device for facilitating the solution of verbal problems, and to improve the arrangement of written work. Such devices should prove helpful to the pupil.

Graphical representation and interpretation are used freely. The subject-matter of algebra for first-year high-school pupils is reduced by omitting difficult types of factoring, complex fractions, exponents other than positive, and other topics where omissions have been advocated during recent years. The space gained is filled with graphical work and the study and use of formulas.

<sup>1</sup> RALEIGH SCHORLING and WILLIAM D. REEVES, *General Mathematics*. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1919. Pp. xiv+488.

<sup>2</sup> EUGENE H. BARKER, *Applied Mathematics*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1919. Pp. viii+247.

<sup>3</sup> FLETCHER DURELL and E. E. ARNOLD, *First Book in Algebra*. New York: Charles E. Merrill Co., 1919. Pp. v+325.